THE UTE REVOLT.

No Tidings Yet of Pavne's Corralled Command.

ANXIETY IN COLORADO.

Statements of Generals Sherman. Sheridan and Crook.

ARAPAHOES IN WAR PAINT.

Troops Hurrying Forward from Several Points.

THORNBURGH'S INSTRUCTIONS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

RAWLINS, Wy. T., Oct. 4, 1879. Nothing further has been heard from Thornburgh's command or the White River agency and no courier has yet arrived from General Merritt. An English hunting party returned here to-day from the Big Horn country. They report that the Arapahoes are in that country in force, pretending to be hunting, but they are burning the grass and timber. It was in this manner that the Utes commenced their cam-paign. The latest advices from the White River agency are to the effect that many strange Indians were seen there just before the Thornburgh fight, which, in a measure, confirms the report that they had been reinforced by Indians from other agencies. Agent Meeker had made several efforts for a cek before the fight to leave the agency, but was compelled by the Indians to remain. even went so far as to search the empty freight wagons which had conveyed freight to the agency and were returning, suspecting that the agent might secret himself therein.

Six companies of the Seventh infantry, under Colonel Gilbert, and Company B of the Third cavalry, under Lieutenant Hunter, arrived today and will go forward in the morning. The mail from the South is due to-night, and it is confidently expected that important news will be received.

DID THE MORMONS SUPPLY THE UTES WITH ARMS AND AMMUNITION? [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

DENVER, Col., Oct. 4, 1879. A desputch received here from Laramie City says it is believed there that the Utes obtain their supply of arms and ammunition from the Mormons, who will furnish all they want. Arrivals from Salt Lake report the belief there that the Mormons had something to do with the outbreak. They are delighted at having the military force centred in Ute territory. The Utes have been reinforced by the Arapahoes

A man who has just arrived from the South reports that the Southern Utes under Ignatio are leaving for the North and are very hostile in their expressions. A despatch from Rawlins also says that a number of Indian fire signals were noticed in the vicinity of Snake River last night. It is supposed Indians are there and have burned the houses of the settlers, who had, however, vacated them. If Ignatio joins the White River Utes he will take some three handred warriors with him. He has always been a troublesome and irreconcilable chief. Two despatches agree in estimating the warriors at

General Crook had not arrived at Rawlins at ten o'clock to-night

GENERAL CROOK HASTENING TO THE FRONT-

ARMY OFFICIALS COMBAT SCOUT RANKIN'S STORY-HOPES FOR THE SAFETY OF THORN-BURGH'S COMMAND.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

OMAHA, Oct. 4, 1879. General Crook left to-day, at noon, for Rawline, and will arrive there on Sunday afternoon. from which point he will immediately proceed to the front. Much sharp discussion has fol lowed the publication in a Chicago paper of a purported interview with George Rankin, the out, containing an alleged statement of Thornburgh that he had positive orders not to fire first, that he felt as though himself and men were being murdered. It is stated at headquarters that there is no truth in this statement. In the first place Thornburgh's orders were not, as implied in this statement, "positive not to open first on the enemy," but simply not to take the initiative in opening hostilities. The fact of the Indians being in hostile array attempting to surround the military would justify the latter in protecting themselves by opening are. In the second place none who knew Thornburgh will believe he used the words above stated to a scout. His old comrades here all pronounce them a fabrication. Thornburgh, whose post was nearest the Ute agency, whose scouts had been in that country, and who could most readily secure information, was allowed to use his own judgment about the troops necessary to take with him, and was cautioned to take enough. The last telegram received from him at headquarters acknowledged such instructions and stated his full compliance.

THORNBURGH A VICTIM OF WAR SIMPLY. It was not believed he would have trouble before reaching the agency, and his force was what, perhaps, any old officer would, under the circumstances, have taken. He has succumbed in consequence of the treachery of the Indians and met an unfortunate death. He fell a victim to the chances of war. While officers of the highest rank express absolute confidence that the command will be found in its position and for the most part safe, the utmost anxiety is felt and every scrap of information from Rawlins is seized with the utmost avidity in the hope it will contain the desired information. No information from Merritt will be received before to-morrow. Though the belief in the safety of the soldiers is undoubtedly strong, yet many official heads in this department will rest more easily when the safety of the command is assured by telegram.

Rumors are current here at a late hour this evening that a courier has just arrived at Rawlins with despatches for headquarters from

OPINIONS OF GENERALS SHERMAN, SHERIDAN AND CROOK-CAPTAIN PAYNE EXPECTED TO HOLD OUT-SCOUT BANKIN ORDERED BACK TO PAYNE'S COMMAND.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD, T COLUMBUS, Neb., Oct. 4, 1879. General Sherman, from whom I parted at Indianapolis on Thursday night, said in regard to the Indian trouble, "It is serious, but we shall get troops enough there to stop it." General Sheridan, at Chicago yesterday, thought

Captain Payne would be able to hold Snake River, and it is rumored that he is burning out until Merritt reached him to-day or to-morrow. General Crook, who left Omaha for Rawlins, on the Union Pacific train, from which I send this despatch, is hopeful about both Payne and Agent Meeker. The simple fact is that not one word has come from the scene of action since the first and only account of the disaster brought by the scout Rankin. The dangers of the scout's journey were such that he was instructed by Captain Payne not to attempt to return. General Crook tells me, however, that orders were sent to Rawlins to employ him to return and inform Captain Payne of the movement of the troops for his relief. If Rankin has got through Payne will be encouraged to hold out till the very last.

SHOSHONE CHIEFS WHO DECLARE THEY INTEND HELPING THE UTES.

OGDEN, Utah, Oct. 4, 1879. Six Shoshone chiefs with war paint and armed with breech-loading rifles came down the Utah Northern Railroad and went east this morning on the Union Pacific road, paying their fare and announcing that they were going to join the

ARMY MOVEMENTS TO HEAD OFF THE SOUTH-ERN UTES AND NEW MEXICO INDIANS.

Dodge City, Kan., Oct. 4, 1879. Company A, Ninetcenth infantry, Lieutenant pencer commanding, left here to-night for Fort Lyon, Col., there to await orders. Four ompanies of the same regiment are held at Dodge, ready to leave at a moment's Company G. Nineteenth infantry, inted, Captain Bradford commanding, have left Fort Dodge to proceed to Otero, New Mexico. These movements are to frustrate the hostile demonstrations of the southern Utes and other bands of Indians in Colorado and

WASHINGTON OFFICIALS DO NOT EXPECT NEWS FROM COLONEL MERRITT UNTIL MONDAY-SHERIDAN'S COMPREHENSIVE PLANS. (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

Washington, Oct. 4, 1879.
According to the calculations made by army offi-White River Agency, the command of Col-onel Merritt could not have reached the vicinity of Captain Payne's intrench-ments before to-night. The absence of any news from the expedition since its departure from awlins tends to confirm the opinion that he has been unmolested, and has probably had only the his progress. It is even said that he may not reach the intrenched command before to-morrow, very rapid marching. Assuming that he reached to-night the earliest news which may be ex-The calculations hitherto made were upon the supposition of an unencumbered command pressing forward on a forced march. The orders reported here to-day from General Sheridan disposreported are different points in Colorado give the greatest satisfaction to the War Department officials, for they say the occupation of such strong strategic Dodge by strong detachments shows that General Sheridan fully understands the points from which to strike, should it be found the whole Ute nation is involved in the war, and at the same time cover the

THE FOURTH CAVALRY ORDERED TO KANSAS. (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.)

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Oct. 4, 1879.
In consequence of the Indian uprising on Milk
River the Fourth cavalry, Colonel MacKenniels regiment, has been crace of this department. They leave at once for Fort Hayes, Kan

Ciricago, Ill., Oct. 4, 1879. General Speridan has received no news whatever expect anything authoritic before Monday or Tues-

THE MIDDLE PARK DISTURBANCES-AGENT WEEKER'S PLANS-GENERAL WILLIAMS' OPIN-ION OF THE TRIBE

A writer in the Chicago Tribune says of the counwith the Utes began: - "The population of the North Park country is composed almost exclusively of men from Wyoming; the vast region thus threatened is only accessible from the Wyoming side; and the finest and most unlimited supply of good timber in Game was abundant there, and it was the nearest accessible point to the Union Pacific Railroad which furnished the old-time genuine hunting of the Pizins of lifteen years ago. For ten years white men have gone in from the Laramie Plains and attempted to get a footbold, but these same treacherous Utes always managed to keep their skeletons and hair for mementoes, and still continued to draw their rations and maintain their friendly terms with the government. When, hast June, the stampeds for the park took place, it proved too formidable for the renegade chief Colo-row and his band of renegades, as after a hundred or so of well armed frontiersmen got in there he had no hope of intimidating or dislodging them. Then commenced a series of annoyance on the part of the renegades. The whites were importuned for 'grub,' were subjected to robbery and thievery and

had no hope of intimisting or dislouging them. Then commenced a series of annoyance on the part of the renegades. The whites were importuned for 'grub,' were subjected to robbery and thievery and were threatened with death if they did not get out of the park at once. This finally culminated in the nurder of two men and the flight of another for his life in an isolated portion of the park about a month ago, and the perpetrators of the crime sought safety and protection at the hands of Chief Douglass on the reservation, although they belonged to the Colorow band who had been absent from their reservation for months, and of which fact, though properly notified, no notice had been taken by the government. Governor Pitkin, of Colorato, attempted to bring the criminals to punishment, but Chief Douglass protected them and set up the chain that his reservation was and should be inviolate so far as the process of civil officers was concerned. This was probably the immediate commencement of the process of civil officers was concerned. This was probably the immediate commencement of the process of civil officers was sent there. Mr. Mocker is thoroughly imbued with humanizarian ideas, taken in by absortion probably in the New York Tribuse office of the early days. He believed that Horace Groeley was correct about growing up with the country; and in his philosophy he attempted to apply the rule to this most vicious and worthless band of savages. Before the advent of Mecker to White River Agency considerable crops had been produced, but it had been done by white labor, while the Indians were running horse races, sizughtering game for the skinsor rading the settiements on Boar and White rivers for plunder. When Mecker took charge he set them to work, and, by coaxing and flattery, got some service out of them; but when it came the busy reason of crop time they demurred to his plans, and many of them wont back to their old mode of life in the parks and among the most part of the authorities at Washington, the belligerent chiefs

FACILITIES OFFERED BY THE UNION PACIFIC BAILROAD.

The following telegraphic correspondence

taken place:

New York, Oct. 1, 1879.

To Lieutenant General P. H. Sheandar, Chicago:
Orders for special trains to convey soldiers to or from any point on the Union Pacific R-silroad have been given. Communicate with Superintendent Clark, at Omaha. The resources of the road are at the service of the government for the protection of settlers.

SIDNEY DILLON.

To Mr. Sidney Dillow, President of the Union Pacific Railroad, New York:—
Many thanks for your kind offer to facilitate the movement of troops over the Union Pacific Road for the protection of settlers in the present emergency.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant General.

DR. GRIMES WOUNDED.

The following despatch has been received by the Adjutant General at headquarters, Division of the

Atlantic, Governor's Island:—
FORT STRELE, Wy. T., Oct. 3, 1879.
Mrs. Grimes is in your city. Notify her, if practicable, that Dr. Grimes is slightly wounded in left arm.

BISBEE, commanding post.

THE OJO CALIENTI INDIAN FIGHT.

CHICAGO, III., Oct. 4, 1879. The following was received to-day at General Sheridan's headquarters, in this city, via Fort Leaven-

worth, Kan. worth, Kan.:—
Morrow came up with Victoria and his band on the 28th of Soptember, near Ojo Catienti, and so far, after two days, reports having inflicted severe punishment on the Indians, capturing sixty horses and mules, including twelve or more of Hooker's horses. Victoria, in an almost inaccessible country, was well fortified, but Morrow dislodged him. Morrow continues the fight, I am souding Apaches just enlisted, a company of sixty cavalry and two companies from Staunton, to him, and now have no doubt of the final result. This will relieve me and I can attend to the Ute country. HATCH, Colonel Commanding.

THE MISSING BALLOONISTS.

Nothing as yet has been heard of the missing allocaists, and the anxiety for their safety is inballoonists, and the anxiety for their safety is increasing. The theory that they descended voluntarily or involuntarily in Macoupin Bottom, Ill., has gained numerous advocates here, and John Wise, son of Professor Wise, and W. T. Marsh, of the Times-Journal, left here together for Macoupin's station, on the Chicago and Alton Railroad, not far from where it is said the balloon was last seen, and if they obtain information to justify it they will organize a search of the Macoupin wilderness.

IMPORTED BREEDING ANIMALS. CONFLICT OF OPINION AS TO WHAT KIND

SHALL BE EXEMPT PROM DUTY. Washington, Oct 4, 1879.

The law exempts from duty animals imported for breeding purposes under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. Under this law the Treasury Department required that all this law the Treasury Department required that all animals must be of superior stock, adapted to improving the breed in the United States, in order to be entitled to such exemption. In a case recently tried in Maine Judge Lowell held that the department had no right to thus restrict the law, and that animals imported for breeding purposes, whether of superior or inferior stock, were entitled to free entry. The Treasury Department is considering the propriety of taking an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.

CONNECTICUT POLITICS.

PROBABILITY THAT THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS MAY BE DEFEATED. HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 3, 1879.

The Connecticut town elections will be held next Monday. In addition to choosing town officers the will pass upon two amendments to the State constitution, which, having been adopted by the Legislature, now go to the people for final approval. The first of these provides for bionnisi instead of annual sessions of the Legisla-ture; and the second, that judges of the Supreme or Superior courts shall hold office during good behavior, but may be removed by impeschment or by the Governor on the request of two-thirds of each house of the General Assembly; also that no judge

at the age of seventy-five years.

While no strong objections to these amendments were urged when they were under consideration by the Legislature, they are now very strongly opposed by the politicians of the State, and the opposition is spreading rapidly. It is a notoworthy fact that the State Central Committees of both parties are united in this opposition. Mr. C. T. Coles, chair-man or the republican committee has writman of the republican committee has written several leiters of that tenor and Mr. Frederick S. Brown, chairman of the democratic committee, makes a strong argument in his appendix to the "Year Book" he issues annually for the information of his party. General Joseph R. Hawley is out to a column letter, over his own signature, antagonistic to the measure, and other prominent politicians are lending voice and pen against it. When favorably acted on in the Legislature the principal grounds which secured the passage of the blennial session amendment were that it would be in keeping with the blennial election of State officers; that it would save nearly \$100,000 every second year, and that many States furnished precedents for such action. The opposition is on the ground that the great corporations of the State and the general interests of the people require legislation more frequently than blennially; that it is not right that bad laws should have two years' run, and that the saving of expense is nothing in

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

BALLSTON, N. Y., Oct. 4, 1879. Ballston, N. Y., Oct. 4, 1879.

The following county ticket was put in nomination to-day by the democrats:—
Sheriff—Charles J. Nowton, of Milton. County Treasurer—A. B. Olimstead, Saratoga Springe. Superintendent of Poor—William J. Redmond Milton. Coroner—L. L. Gibbs: Providence. Justice of Sessions—C. M. Noxon, Charlton. Member of Assembly, Second district—John T. Baker, Stillwater.

POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS IN THE NEW YORK POST OFFICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HEBALD:-A writer, signing himself "Station D." complains, through the columns of the HenalD that assess-ments for political purposes, have been levied on the employes of the New York Post Office in opposition to the civil service order of the President. The writer further insinuates that this has been done with the sauction and approval of Postmaster James. This is a great injustice to Mr. James, for he has emphatically stated to some employés, who called upon him to learn his views in the matter, that though he would not interfere with the free will of any clerk or employe, he wished it to be distinctly understood that no one would be compelled to contribute one cent, and that their failing to do so would not in any way interfere with their present or future standing in the Post office. To impress this the more forcibly upon all classes of employes he issued, as far back as the 20th of last month, a circular, a copy of which I enclose, and ordered it to be read to the clerks in the various departments and then to be posted up for their guidance and information.

In the department in which I am a clerk there are several who have not contributed, and yet no one for a moment imagines that their failing to do so will in any way militate against their interests. I have known several cierks who declined to contribute on former occasions, and yet they have been promoted according to their merits, and certainly without any consideration of political assessments being taken into account.

A POST OFFICE CLERK. with the sauction and approval of Postmaster Jan

consideration of political assessments being taken into account. A POST OFFICE CLERK.

OFFICE OF THE POSTMATICE, SEPL 29, 1879.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 3.

In answer to inquiries from employee of this office the following rules are issued for the guidance of all superintendents, clerks and carriers:

The order of the President (see page 323 Postal Laws and Regulations), to the effect that "no assessment for political purposes on officers or subordinates should be allowed, must be attrictly obeyed; and all such assessments by or on any person employed at this office or its branches are hereby forbilden. Superintendents will see that this order is strictly enforced. The question of the voluntary contribution of money for political purposes is one to be decided by each omplove for himself—be lawing the same free choice in the matter that is enjoyed by werey other citizen.

WAR AGAINST LOTTERIES.

THE POST OFFICE AUTHORITIES DECIDE THAT LETTERS ADDRESSED TO LOTTERY COMPANIES CANNOT GO THROUGH THE MAILS-POSTMAS-TERS INSTRUCTED BY AN OFFICIAL CIRCULAR.

Washington, Oct. 4, 1879.
The Assistant Attorney General for the Post Office. Department upon a case recently submitted to him has given as his opinion that under the 236th section of the regulations (which is section 3,849 of the Re-vised Statutes as amended by the act of July 12. 1876), letters addressed to lottery companies, or to individuals when addressed to them as agents for such companies, are unmailable per se, and that so addressed. This opinion was to-day adopted by the Department, and is deemed of so much impor-tance that it will be published in full in the Novem-ber "Postal Guide." A circular has been issued this afternoon in accordance with its conclusions, instructing all postmasters to refuse to mail or register letters or circulars to schemes against which the Postmaster General has issued orders under the provisions of sections 873 and 1,045 of the Postal laws and regula-tions of 1879. A list of these schemes to defraud the public (nearly one hundred in number) may be found in the September and October guide. Judge Freeman, in the important opinion ab ferred to, after citing the statutes applicable to the subject, and quoting the opinions of various Attoras follows:-

neys General upon collaieral questions, continues as follows:—

The authorities that I have cited relate to the duty of the Postmaster in cases where he suspects the law is being violated. It may therefore be regarded as settied by those authorities that under no law is a Postmaster authorized to seize suspected letters with a view to bring to punishment parties charged with violating the postal laws. But suppose a letter known to the postmaster to concern a lottery is offered for mailing, or (as in the case under consideration) for registration, what then becomes the duty of the postmaster? It seems to me there can be but one answer to this question. The law declares in most positive terms that such letters shall neither be conveyed by mail nor deposited in a post office for that purpose. It will not be seriously insisted that depositing in a post office matter declared by law under a heavy penalty to be unmailable fixes upon the postmaster the duty of treating it as mailable. But this conclusion does not dispose of the difficulty. Is the fact that a letter is addressed to a lottery company to be accepted by him as sufficient evidence that it is a "letter concerning a lottery" to warrant his refusal to register it? After a very careful consideration of the question I am of the opinion that such evidence is sufficient for that purpose, and that postmasters ought to be instructed not to register letters addressed to lottery companies. This conclusion is supported by the following considerations:—

THE INTENTION OF THE LAW DEFINED.

In the first place, it is well settled that Congress has the power to declared that letters concerning lotteries shall not be carried.

In the first place, it has, by a long line of decisions, both by the courts and the law department of the government, been held that such construction ought to be given to acts of Congress as will carry out the intention of the law making power, rather than such construction as will render it inoperative (8 Johnson, 44; 13 nN. Y., 81; 5 Barb, 13; 31 N

What, then, was the intention of Congress in pro-

What, then, was the intention of Congress in prohibiting the transmission through the mails of letters concerning lotteries? How is the law to be executed or enforced? Postmasters are not authorized to open letters to ascertain whether their contents render them unmailable; neither can they compel the writer to disclose their contents. It follows therefore that either the fact that the letter is addressed to the lottery company must be taken as furnishing the only evidence required, and thereby of itself rendering the letter unmailable, or else the statute must remain on the books a dead letter.

SUPPOSED KNOWLEGE OF THE PUBLIC.

Is the construction that I have given the statute an unreasonable one? I think not. The writer of the letter knows that letters concerning lotteries are unmailable; when, therefore, he addresses a letter to a lottery company he must know that he raises a strong, if not conclusive, presumption that the letter is unmailable. It is not a sufficient answer to say that a lotter not at all concerning a lottery may be addressed to a lottery company. Such is not the reasonable course of human affairs. Letters are frequently addressed to individuals that do not immodistely concern the business of the individual addressed. But the case is so far different with a corporation that the law requires a letter addressed to a particular officer of a corporation (giving his name) to be delivered to a different barron, mon satisfactory evidence that the different with a corporation that the law requires a letter addressed to a particular officer of a corporation (giving his name) to be delivered to a different person, upon satisfactory evidence that the latter person sustains to the corporation or company the relation indicated in the address, and this under the presumption that a letter addressed to a corporation concerns the business of that corporation. The law, therefore, presumes that a letter addressed to a lottery company concerns a lottery. The direction of such a letter, therefore, makes it unmailable, unless the presumption thus made is removed; and the power to remove this presumption is so easily within the reach of the writer that he has no ground of complaint. It is difficult to imagine a case in which any one would desire to address a letter to a lottery company on other than lottery business, but I apprehend that if such a case should arise the writer himself, in view of the law, would be willing and anxious to show (as he would have no difficulty in showing) that the letter did not "concern" a lottery. Very respectfully.

As lastant Attorney General, Post Office Department, Hon. James M. Tyner, First Assistant Postmaster General.

HE'D RATHER BOLT.

Politics got Bryan McCov in trouble. Several persons were talking on the situation in an Eighth ward barroom, when some one called Bryan an ig-noramus, and said he hadn't any more states manship norsmus, and said he hain't any more states manship than a broom handle. As the speaker was a big fel-low, and seemed itching to pound a head or two, Bryan diplomatically retired to the street and cast a brick through the familish, which he followed at short intervals with a barrel stave and tomato can. Officer Dougherty arrived in time to save him from a thrashing, and made him mount the Jefferson Market Police Court stand yesterday. "I perceive you're a politician, Bryan," His Honor said.

said.
"Ah! not much av a wan, thin," said the prisoner

"An! not much av a wan, thin," said the prisoner modestly.

"I hear there was a dosdlock at the last Convention you attended and a sub-equent division of the house. Perhaps you'll fare better here. We might get up a "boom' for you, or something of that sort."

"Wid all Jew respect t' ye, sur," said the prisoner, "I'd loike t' be in the fashun."

"What d'you mean?"

"Well, thin, plaise Yer Honor, jist now I'd rather bolt."

Permission wasn't given, so he didn't.

TOO MANY TRAMPS IN JAIL.

Robert Robertson, a tramp, called on Justice Long, at White Plains, ten days ago, and asked to be committed to the County Jail for a week, as he was suffering from rheumatiam. The man made a statement that early in November, 1878, he went be-fore Justice of the Peace Archer, in White Plains, fore Justice of the Peace Archer, in White Plains, and at his own request, being unable to obtain work, was committed to jail for fifty-nine days. Justice Long refused to follow Justice Archer's example, and the tramp obtained a commitment for one week from the latter. As the taxpayers of the town are indignant at their heavy bills for the support of tramps in the County Jail, Mr. John lialey sued out a writ of hisbeas corpus, and Robertson was brought before Judge Dykman, of the Supreme Court. Justice Archer objected to this proceeding, but ineffectually. He was put upon the stand and produced his docket to show that Robertson was a notorious offender. The statement was not corroborated, and Judge Dykman dismissed the prisoner. In doing so, he said that Justice Archer had been twice presented and once indicted by the Grand Jury for similar offences, yet he had continued to send people to jail when no charge whatever had been made against them. If there was power in the Supreme Court to stop this practice he would see that it was enforced.

ROBBED BY LIFE SAVERS.

Dr. P. F. Hogan, of No. 235 Ninth street, Brooklyn, was rescued from drowning at Rockaway Beach last June by two hired life savers, named Henry Butt and Patrick Hickins, both of No. 72 Main street, BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS-RECENT CHANGES-THE SHENANDOAH ORDERED TO THE SOUTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.

Several changes have taken place at the Brooklyn Navy Yard during the past week as regards the movements of vessels. The United States frigate Shenandoah, the flagship of Commodore Bryson, who has been ordered to the command of the South and will sail in a few days for Rio Janeiro, where she will relieve the Hartford, Edward F. Nichols having ordered home from his three years' command of August 1, and received her orders to proceed, upon the reporting of her relief, to the Brooklyn Navy

Yard, where she is to be remedeiled and put in as thorough repair as the frigate Teamessee has received. It is expected she will be the model vessel of the navy. Some complaint and dissatisfaction has been expressed as to the fitness of the Shemandoah as a flagship, but Commodore Bryson feels satisfied with the improvements made at the Navy Yard and is anxious to get to sea.

The old storeship Supply, which has been lying at the Brooklyn Navy Yard since her return with goods from the Paris Exposition, has been sent to Philadelphia, where, it is reported, she will be put in condition for service as a nautical schoolship for the State of Pennsylvania. It was at first contemplated by the Secretary of the Navy that she would relieve the nantical schoolship St. Mary's, at this port, but the objection raised to the Supply by the Board of Education as to her unitness for the duty has resulted in a modification of the order.

The Constellation has been put in commission and will leave in a few days for the Mediterranean, where she will take the relies officers and crew for the flagship Trenton. Chat Engineer Alexander Henderson, who has been ordered as fleet engineer of the European squadron, sailed for Liverpool on Tucaday.

The Wachusett, which sailed from here a

of the European squadron, sailed for Liverpool on Tuesday.

The Wachusett, which sailed from here a mouth ago and went to Portsmouth, where she grounded on Beacon Ledge, has sailed from Boaton for the South Atlantic squarron, where she will relieve the Essex. The Wachusett lost a portion of her false keel and forefoot, and was badly strained. Beacon Ledge is the same place where the Kearsarge struck about a year ago. The Essex sailed from Rio Janeiro for Philadelphia on August 25. She is under command of Commander W. S. Schley, and has been engaged for several months in running a line of soundings from a point off the southeast coast of Uruguay, between Lobos Island and Cape Castillo, in order to correct the charts now used to approach the Rio de la Piata. The soundings differ from those laid down on the charts, and the report, which gives a full and complete history of the work performed, will be of great value to navigators and racilitate the course of vessels desiring to make the river. Much trouble was experienced in carrying out the soundings and survey, on account of bad weather and the absence of any safe port along the coast to anchor. She was disabled in the steam department while hove to in a gale in August and was several days making repairs.

Commodore Elward Barrett, who was ordered from New York as president of a court at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, has completed his duties and returned. An investigation was held as to whether Chief Engineer Louis J. Allen, of the steamer Marion, was to blame for the condition of things in his department. The Marion was examined and inspected in good, serviceable condition. After a couple of months' cruising it was found that the boilers were in bad condition and two or three months' repairs required on them.

MILITARY RIFLE PRACTICE,

MILITARY RIFLE PRACTICE.

headquarters of the New York State troops, under date of October 1, Colonel Robert Olyphant assumes the duties of general inspector of rifle practice pending the appointment of a permanent successor to General Wingate, who lately resigned the posi-General Wingate, who lately resigned the position. The office of the department will for
the future be at No. 21 Cortlandt street,
this city. The provisions adopted in his
circulars by General Wingate will continue
in force. The last of these circulars referred to the
issue of badges to the successful marksmen of the
present season. A new class, to be styled "Veteran
Marksmen," is thereby established on the foliowing
terms:—"When a badge is won for the fifth time a
silver badge will be issued with a bar inscribed
"Veteran Marksman," which badge will become the
winner's property. Upon a subsequent qualification
of its holder a new bronze badge will be issued to
him as if for a first qualification."

The same circular also provides for the return to
the department of the badges issued last year, and
points out that such officers and men as have left
the service after being estitied to wear the badge for
three years will be allowed to retain it permanently.
No member of the forces who has not qualified this
year may wear a badge after December 1. Inspectors
are ordered to send their annual reports to their
brigade headquarters by November 15, and division
reports are to be turned in to the Riffe Department
by December 1.

CITY NEWS ITEMS.

In the County Clerk's Office there were filed yes-terday the assignments of Hutter Brothers to Morris J. Hirsch, with \$4,500 preferences, and of Nicholas R. Ansada to Norman T. M. Melliss.

Edward Norwood, sixty years of age, of No. 326 East Twenty-seventh street, fell through a hatch-way last night in the moulding mill in Fifty-eighth street, near Eleventh avenue, and was instantly

The Mutual Life Insurance Company have sold the premises Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway, the buildings formerly occupied by B. L. Solomon & Sons, to Messrs, Naumburg, Kraus, Lauer & Co. The price

named is \$230,000.

Up to noon yesterday the agent of the Anchor line of steamships had offered to the Dock Department no excuse for throwing straw mattresses into the slip. The penalty is \$25 for each offence, which is collectable by suit brought in the name of the

city.

Robert Houck, a negro, was arrested last night by Captain McDonnell, of the Eighth precinct, on a charge of having assaulted and robbed Richard Davis, the captain of a lighter, while he was passing through Thompson street on the 27th ult. Davis, when confronted with the prisoner, positively identified him as the robber.

Mesers, John F. and Richard Smith have made formal charges before Mayor Cooper against City Marshal T. F. Cunningham, who is attached to the First District Court. They allege that while serving papers the Marshal assaulted Mr. John F. Smith, and then used abusive language toward Richard. The Mayor will order an investigation.

Four ocean steamshups sailed yesterday, carrying live stock and fresh meat to the European markets. The Victoria, for London, carried 66 bullocks, 640 quarters of beef and 250 carcasses of sheep; the Bolivia, for Glasgow, 1,320 quarters of beer and 390 carcasses of sheep; the Spain, for Liverpool, 22 horses, and the Britannic, for Liverpool, 60 tons of fresh meat.

most.

A lighted candle last night set fire to a mattress on the top story of the brown stone dwelling No. 218 Ninth avenue, occupied by Mrs. Nettie Osborne. The flames quickly ignited the building, and before the firems succeeded in extinguishing them property valued at \$359 was destroyed. Mrs. Osborne was bally burned about the face. The furniture destroyed was insured for \$2,000 in the Citizens' Company.

SUBURBAN NOTES.

The State Board of Equalization of Taxes have fixed the aggregate valuation of property in Kings county to be levied upon for the current fiscal year, commencing October 1, at \$256,618,269. The amount to be raised by taxes is \$734,698 10.

county to be levied upon for the chrrent fiscal year, commercing October 1, at \$230, (18), 200. The amount to be raised by taxes is \$734,688 10.

Judge Moore, Court of Sessions, Kings county, yeaterday discharged the Grand Jury, they having finished their outdiness. The jurors stated in their presentment that they found the ltaymond Street Jail in a disgraceful condition and altogether inadequate for the purposes of a prison.

John Frederick Voigid, storekeeper on the Bromen steamship Werder, fell overboard from the vessel at the foot of Third street, Hobokeh, yesterday, and was drowned. The body of deceased was recovered last inght. The deceased was thirty-two years of age and leaves a wife and family in Germany.

Rev. James L. Hail, paster of Grace Congregational Church, corner of Herkiner street and Lewis avenue, Brooklyn, was examined as a defendant before trial yesterday in a suit brought against him in the City Court by Mrs. Buth Hume, executrix for Henry Hume, to recover \$75 for furniture. Defendant alleges that he purchased the furniture as Mrs. Hume's agent.

The United States frigate Shenandosh, which is to be the flagship of the South Atlantic squadron, left the Brooklyn Navy Yard at eleven o'clock yesterday morning and went down the bay. She takes out commodore Bryson, and is commanded by Captain R. F. B. Lewis. The Shenandosh is ready for sea, and her complement of officers and men number 200.

Mrs. Mary McKenna was found in the yard of her residence, No. 68 Sedgewick street, Brooklyn, yesterday atternoon, suffering from injuries which she had received by either falling out or being thrown out of a window of her apartinents on the third floor. She was removed to St. Peter's Hospital where it was found her spine had been badly injured and her skull probably fractured. Her husband, John McKenna, has been arrested and he delon suspicion of throwing her out the window.

At a meeting of the Brooklyn Board of City Works yesterday a lottor was received from Mr. Henry Bean, in which he declaned to accept t

APRONS AND UNIFORMS.

PROPOSED PAIR IN AID OF THE SEVENTH REGI-MENT ARMORY PURNISHING FUND-THE AR-

The absorbing topic of conversation among fair to be given under the auspices of the Seventh regiment, N.G.S.N.Y., in the new Armory building, on Fourth avenue, Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh streets, during the month of Movember. The necessary funds for the erection of the handsome and commodious structure having been provided, many friends of the regiment have suggested that, in order to procure the additional amount required to fit up and furnish the several company rooms, council chamber, veteran oom, library, reception, armorer's, janitor's and taff rooms, rifle gallery, gymnasium and cadet and corps room, a fair might be given in the new Armory building before its occupancy for military purposes, through the medium of which the citius of New York could give expression to the warm interest they have always evinced in the welfare of the regiment, and by which the whole amount required could be realized without further charge upon the individual members of he command. This suggestion has been approved by the Board of Officers and ratified by panies. Each company of the regiment and of the nembers, and the chairmen of these committees both organizations, have been formed into a joint Board of Management. This Board and its several sub-committees have already held several meetings, and have formulated a general plan for the conduct

The main drill room, except 100 feet from the Lexington avenue side, will be divided into ten equal parts for the exhibition and sale of goods, each part to be assigned to a company and to its corresponding company in the Veteran Association jointly. The reserved space of 100 feet will be used as a restaurant. The entire upper floor is to be used as a picture gallery and for the exhibition of works of art and matters connected therewith; a "carnival of authors:" the veteran room for theatrical and variety exhibition; the recep-

theatrical and variety exhibition; the reception room for ladies' and the library for gentlemen's cloak rooms; the south squad drill room on the first floor for the reception and delivery of goods, and the north squad drill room on that floor for a Chinese tea garden. The Colonel's room will be used for a grocery and general store, the field and staff room for a gentlemen's furnishing goods store, the janitor's room for a book, periodical and newspaper store, the armorer's room for a committee room, the south squad drill room on the second floor for a Punch and Judy show and the north squad drill room on that floor for stereoscopic and magic lantern exhibitions.

The different committees on the fair are actively at work canvassing among the merchants of the the city for donations of goods. In addition to the active and veteran members constituting each company committee each company has an auxiliary committee, composed of fifty or sixty ladies, who are also working energetically to make the fair a brilliant success. Each company has a certain amount of space set apart for its use, and on this they intenderecting booths for its use, and on this they intenderecting booths for the exhibition and sale of goods. It is expected that these booths will present a very nandsome appearance.

The uniform paper is intended to be 500 copies, the first number to contain an illustration of the new armory as it will look when completed. The succeeding numbers are also to contain illustrations, including portraits of active and veteran members of the regiment. In addition to pen pictures of the new armory; pins and medials as souvemirs of the regiment. The attorish heading of the paper represents a knapsack and rolled blanket, with crossed Remington rifles, and on either side the active and veteran badges of the regiment. The attorish heading the new armory; pins and medals as souvemirs of the occasion, bronze clocks, in the form of and representing the building; bronze mater boxes, zapresenting the sufficient of the Seventh and

WILLIAM RINGGOLD COOPER.

THE AMERICAN CHARGED WITH ATTEMPTING TO TRIAL AT THE MANSION HOUSE-WIGS, FALSE WHISKERS AND OTHER DISGUISES.

[From the London Standard, Sept. 25.] t the Mansion House, Randall (Ringgold?) Coo thirty-six years of age, an American, described as a tead, Herts, was brought before the Lord Mayor apon remand, upon a charge of having feloniously Co., bankers, Lombard street, for the payment of £3,956 9s. 6d., with intent to defraud. peculiar circumstances, as an important allega-tion of the prosecutors is that the prisoner attempted the supposed frauds with the aid of wigs, false whiskers and other disguises. It may be stated that the prisoner, as he appeared in the dock, is a thin, pale, clean-shaven man, about five feet six mehes high, with black and piercing eyes, and he wears a light overcost over a scrupulously exceful attire. On the former examination on Monday last Mr. H. W. Smith, a cashier at Messrs. Glyn's bank, proved that on that morning, between nine and ten, a check for £3,956 9s. 6d. was presented to him for payment. It was dated that day. It purported to be signed by Mr. Robert Cooper, a customer of theirs, in favor of Messrs. Frederick Burt & Co., bullion dealers, and it was handed in by one of Messrs. Burt's clerks. A member of the firm of Messrs. Frederick Burt & Co., bullion dealers and money changers, at Nos. 71 and 72 Cornhill, was called, and stated that on Saturday a person called at their office in order to purchase £4,500 worth of French notes and gold. The man had gray hair and whiskers, was about five feet six inches high and wore a high hat and light overcoat. He had a very pale face, keen eyes and wore spectacles. The prisoner had exactly the same eyes and shape of face, and he believed him to be the man. The prisoner saw witness twice that day, and witness arranged to let him have the money on the following Monday. Witness maked for a deposit of £5, and the prisoner then gave his name as "Mr. Robert Cooper," and his bankers as Messra, Glyn, Mills & Co. Witness made inquiries, to which Messrs. Glyn replied that not only was Mr. Robert Cooper, bostiton quite satisfactory, but that they were surprised at the question. The prisoner mentioned that the reason he wanted the money was that he was going yachting; on Monday witness received a letter stating that Mr. Cooper would call promptly at ten that day, but about haifpast nine the prisoner, dressed as before, waiked in; he then stated that he should only require £4,600 in French money, and not £4,600, as he had ordered; witness and he agreed upon the price, £3,950 % 6d., and the prisoner took out of his pocket a check on Messrs. Glyn, aiready signed in the name of Robert Cooper and filled it up. He, however, male several mistakes in it, and then wrote another, which was also signed in bianh in Mr. Cooper attire. On the former examination on Monday last Mr. H. W. Smith, a cashier at Mesers, Glyn's

A SAD CASE.

Arthur Blitz, son of the wizard, was yesterday pronounced insane in the Tombs Police Court, and will be sent to the Blackwell's Island Asylum. He believes that a number of persons are trying to debelieves that a number of persons are trying to de-fraud him of his father's estate, and has, it is said, a theory for the recovery of Charlie Ross, which, ha-claims, entitled him to certain rights in Bartholdi's colossal statue of Liberty Lighting the World, Demons drag him from his bod, he says, and make him act in an untenanted Broadway theatre.